

## JONES PROPOSES PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE IN YEAR 1912

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Absolute independence for the Philippine Islands in 1912 is provided for in a report submitted to the House of Representatives today by Chairman Jones of the House committee on insular affairs. The report provides for a gradual taking over by the Filipinos of the duties of government, leading up to the date mentioned, and in the meanwhile provides for the negotiation of treaties with the world powers for the neutralization of the islands. Chairman Jones says in the report that the menace to the peace and happiness of the American people which he claims lies in the indefinite retention of the islands "is not to be compared, in the judgment of the opposition to independence, to the harm which they fear may result to the Filipinos if they are prematurely given the independence which they crave, and to which, it is admitted, they will some day be entitled."

Chairman Jones refuted the charge that the Filipinos are not a homogeneous people, claiming by statistics from the census office that the islands are distinguished by a greater homogeneity than the United States' own population. He also cites the spread of education throughout the islands as a convincing argument that the Filipinos are working toward the day when independence will be the logical end of the present problems.

**Menace to American People.**  
Chairman Jones is of the opinion that the islands would be a constant

menace to the peace and well being of the American people. On this point he says:

"Instead of constituting a source of strength to the United States in the event of war with a first-class naval power, they would, by reason of their geographical position, become one of great weakness. Had not the Spanish army and navy been so fully occupied with the war in Cuba, the story of Dewey's engagement in Manila might have been one of different import. To fortify and defend all the principal ports of the Philippine Islands would require more money, ships, armies and munitions of war than even a country possessing the enormous resources of the United States could command, and if, therefore, the purpose in holding to the Philippines is merely to maintain in the Orient a base for military and naval operations, it is a plan for that purpose can much more readily and more effectively be accomplished by retaining only the naval bases, harborage waters and coaling stations provided for in the measure under consideration."

"As to whether or not the United States could successfully defend the Philippine Islands against a first-class naval power is a question about which there may be honest differences of opinion. That the defense, whether ultimately successful or not would involve the sacrifice of tens of thousands of American lives and the expenditure of billions of public money does not admit of two opinions."

## POINTS IN TAFT'S BOSTON SPEECH REPLYING TO ROOSEVELT

Mr. Roosevelt "ought not to be selected as a candidate of any party."

"That (third term) promise and his treatment of it only throws an informing light on the value that ought to be attached to any promise of this kind he may make for the future."

"One who so lightly regards constitutional principles, and especially the independence of the judiciary," "could not safely be intrusted with successive presidential terms."

"If he is necessary now to the government, why not later?"

Mr. Roosevelt's Columbus speech, accepted as his platform, "sent a thrill of alarm through all the members of the community."

"I propose to examine the charges he makes against me, and to ask you whether in making them he is giving me a square deal."

"Was it honest, was it fair for Theodore Roosevelt to seize one sentence from a speech, to garble it and then to give it a meaning which he knew from the context it could not bear?"

"He (Colonel Roosevelt) says that all the bosses are in my favor, and all of them against him. That is not true."

"By his association with William Flynn of Pittsburg there is being restored to power in that city and in Pennsylvania one of the worst municipal bosses that the history of that state knows."

"Mr. Roosevelt's chief supporter in Ohio is Walter Brown, the only boss in full commission in that state, and who is looking to state control under Mr. Roosevelt's administration."

"I would welcome an approval of my present administration by a re-election."

The President said that his speech was one of the most painful duties of his life; that it was in response to an obligation that he owed the Republican party, which selected him as its candidate, and to the American people who elected him President.

## BENIGN VARIETIES OF BACILLI ARE ALTOGETHER SUPERFLUOUS

Illustrated London News: It is a matter of general knowledge that among the multitude of microbes by which we are encompassed, many species are harmless to us, and many useful enough in respect of their acting as nature's scavengers, and assisting even in the developments of commerce and industry. The pathogenic, or disease-producing species, though numerous, stand in a minority when compared with those microbes which are of innocent nature. But, beyond the recognition of such facts, few persons, save those professionally interested, are aware that within our bodies there exists a normal population of microbes, certain members of which appear to exercise certain functions in the course of digestive action. It is true that in the digestive tube, which includes mouth, gullet, stomach and intestine, we are able to classify a regular bacterial "flora" often characteristic of a special portion of the alimentary canal. At birth it is certain the infant's digestive system is free from microbe tenants. One bacillus, the B. bifidus, is found even in breast-fed children. It is a harmless microbe entirely; but in bottle-fed infants the number

and species of germ-visitants are markedly increased. This is in accordance with expectation, for milk itself forms a notoriously prolific breeding ground for microbes of many kinds. Science is somewhat skeptical regarding the utility of our digestive flora. It is admitted that in grass-eating animals certain bacilli serve to digest cellulose, which forms the tougher part of plant cells. The necessity of a germ population in the digestive system has been questioned by reason of experimentation, which shows that if guinea pigs born in an aseptic chamber were made to breathe filtered air, and were fed on sterilized milk, no germs could be detected in their digestive system. We may, perhaps, reasonably suppose that all microbes are intruders on the animal domain, but that, having gained access thereto, they behave themselves variously according to their lights.

Bacteriologists tell us that what happens to the tough cellulose in the cow or sheep in respect of its solution by microbe aid, also occurs in man to a certain extent. But in the intestine itself we harbor a microbe

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## OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

Advertising the Islands in Vaudeville—  
Toots Paka's Tame Hula—Whole Show Kindly but Candidly Criticised by the Press.

By ERNEST N. SMITH.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—We've heard a lot about Honolulu and the islands lately, via Toots Paka, the Hawaiian dancer, and as I had seen half-page theatrical advertisements in New York papers featuring "Toots" in anklets, grass skirts and a happy smile I was interested in seeing her because right now she seems to be the most conspicuous advertisement Hawaii has going through the states, and I wondered what kind of a reputation she was giving us. She is appearing in San Francisco at present, where of course the real Hawaii is better known and she casts no false spells over the citizens here.

Personally I was disappointed in the act so far as hers went. She's a headliner not for what she does evidently as what she represents in the minds of the average citizen east of the Sierra Nevada mountains. If people only won't mistake her and her act as "typifying" the islands. She's not our best representative.

Necessarily the stage isn't looking for the ordinary features of life, but the trouble is we are apt to take the extraordinary features as a typical scene. Nobody would go to see a motley crew of Filipinos, but crowds will swarm to see a group of Filipino "headhunters" and go away with a very definite idea of what life was like in the Philippines.

You can see much racier Toots Paka's in Honolulu anytime, or could not long ago, and when our friends from the Coast came ashore with a knowing leer and said "I want to see it," if we boys couldn't stir up a better show than "Toots" gives we'd feel ashamed of the Bohemian atmosphere we tried to throw over the dry's visit of the steamer "stopovers."

The music was good—no better, no worse than the good melodies one always hears in the islands—and as my thoughts flew home on the strains of some of the old favorite songs, I wished "Toots" were further and in her place was a moving picture film of surf riding, people in white on the beach by the Moana on January 1 (for the benefit of freezing Easterners), a view of loading cattle on steamers, plantation scenes, automobiles along palm-lined boulevards, and scenes on board the ocean steamers "sailing to Paradise on an even keel"—with no possibility of striking an iceberg. Watching such scenes and hearing the plaintive melodies between times would leave such a pleasant taste in the mouth, and a longing to share the blessing Nature seemed to heap on the happy residents of the not-so-very-far away islands.

See now what the San Francisco critics have to say about "Toots" and her band:

(The Chronicle's review of the performance appeared in the Star of Thursday last.—Ed. Star.)

The Examiner: The Orpheum this week celebrates the peace agreement between the warring vaudeville interests with a bill that lacks nothing of variety. It flers a weird assortment of acts that are novel.

Most novel of the offerings is the Hula Hula dance of Toots Paka. One had always imagined that hula hula was something esoteric and temperamental. Toots shatters the illusion. To her the Hula Hula is a twirling of the hands and knees. It is as pliant as a picnic in the rain. The temperature of Irkutsk might fit it, but in Papeete it wouldn't have the chance of a snowball. 'S'matter with Martin Beck? Why lead our expectations up to a perspiration, and then give us a chill?

Toots was assisted by a trio of brown enough Hawaiians. They played on the inevitable guitar and sang the inevitable Aloha. Then one of them, the homeliest of the trio, begged plaintively in a tear-damp tenor for some one to take him in her arms, just once again. Never in the annals of the Orpheum's Sunday nights has that tenor theme failed to hurdle the footlights.

Orpheum Sunday night audiences seem always to be suffocating for an earful of sentiment. A sentimental song acts on their drooping hearts like digitalis. Hurrah for the sob! It's the great alumbic, in which the heartaches of the week are distilled,

and transfused into the squeeze of a hand. Eh, what?

Still the parti-colored gentleman who dolorously begged the lady to take him in her arms once again, wasn't half bad. The audience liked him so much that he was forced to come back and repeat the lament.

Following him another of the trio strummed Hawaiian airs on a guitar. Then the five minutes he spent twanging the strings of that guitar there was not a pleasanter five minutes from the beginning to the end of the bill. He made the instrument sing with the peculiar wall that is in the music of the islands and the throbs there is in the languor of the island life. And then he played ragtime, spoiling the pleasant savor of his native music.

Why so much about the Hawaiians? Well, it was really a novel act, precisely and unpretentiously vaudeville. And then there really is not much else to discuss.

The News: The languorous, colorful life of the South Seas was projected to the Orpheum Sunday when Toots Paka and her band of Hawaiian songsters, in all the picturesque native habiliments (not too many, but just enough, in deference to a tropical sun) played and sang—and Toots herself dances the hula hula mildly for the benefit of a mixed audience, although the hula hula is not exactly refined even at its mildest. Singing and instrumental playing served to subdue the more lurid impressionism of the picture.

The Post: Then came—  
Toots Paka and her Hawaiians, native singing instrumentalists, featuring Toots Paka in her famous and original "Hula Hula Dance."

The big long-distance event on the bill. The entries were from such different climes that though Toots finished first and KeKuku, with his guitar, second, and July, with his sweet voice, third, and the rest also ran, the event should have been called a dead heat.

KeKuku's playing of the guitar, as it rested on his knee either fashion, was artistic and refined and was tremendously applauded. His fingering was perfect and his slurring to the note agreeable to the ear.

July sang very well and Toots Paka gave an imitation, or rather, mild edition, of Hula dance that brought me back to the Midway at the Chicago Fair.

The Call: The famous hula hula dance has invaded the legitimate vaudeville stage, after having gone the rounds of cafes, and has proven a failure. That is, it was a distinct failure so far as the real dance was concerned, and, further, that it has no place on the Orpheum boards.

Toots Paka and her Hawaiian singers are billed as the headline attraction of the week, but the dancer failed. The singers are good and offer a medley of Hawaiian music that is good to hear. They sing the old favorite, "Aloha Oe," and other selections. One has a plaintive tenor voice that appealed to the crowd last night and he scored heavily. In fact, his success was so noteworthy that he was forced to sing several encores and, if professional jealousy exists among the Hawaiians as it does among other actors, Toots must be some peeved today.

Mias Toots—or Paka—or whatever her name is, is a rather fair-looking woman of the South Seas, and that is about all one can say of her, except that her dancing is—but, what's the use.

HAWAIIAN MUSIC  
IN CALIFORNIA TOWN.

Hanford, Cal., Sentinel, April 22: The Hawaiian String Band which appeared here at the opera house at matinee and evening performance Sunday were well received, and the music that they produced, with the songs that were sung, is well worth listening to.

The Hawaiian String Band is another Kings county product as they organized at Lemoore, and two of the boys being born here in Kings county, while the others have made their home here and in the state during the past several years.

The Sentinel wishes the boys the best of success.

## BOOKBINDING FOR THE TROPICS

The serious damage done to books and publications of various kinds by worms and other insects found in most tropical countries, has moved Consul General George E. Anderson, of Hongkong, to call attention of manufacturers and publishers for a special binding for catalogues, etc. intended for use in tropical countries. In some of these countries, he says, books bound with ordinary glue, come apart as a result of the excessive dampness in the air. But—"more of them are damaged by the ravages of insects, largely by cockroaches eating the sizing or glue stock in the filler of the cloth or board binding. There are also other pests to be guarded against in this line."

"For some time the bureau of printing of the government of the Philippines has been carrying on, with satisfactory results, experiments in the use of special glue stock and sizing and of various materials for book coverings. In each book issued is inserted a printed slip which asks the recipient to report to the bureau the experience had with that particular sort of binding. Results are watched and a record kept of the advantages of each particular variety of binding materials. At present the publications of the bureau are being issued in bindings made from approved materials, and the result is that these are practically the only publications received in this part of the world that are not immediately injured by local pests."

Experience in other tropical countries is practically the same as that in South China, and the efforts of the government bureau at Manila ought to be of more than passing value to publishers generally. American exporters will increase the probable value of their trade catalogues to be used in tropical countries if they will give the matter of resisting dampness and insect pests special attention."

## HE ONCE LIVED IN HONOLULU

OAKLAND, April 25.—William Cousins, ninety-two years old, a pioneer of '49, who built several of the first brick buildings erected in San Francisco, died last night at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. G. B. Barnard, 4191 Gilbert street.

Cousins was born in Bristol, England, in 1820. When still a young man he came to this country. After a brief stay on the eastern coast he made the trip to California by way of the Horn at the time of the gold rush. He landed in San Francisco September 29, 1849. Following a brief sojourn in Honolulu, he entered the contracting business and built it up to large proportions in the succeeding years. Several of the first masonry structures to take the place of San Francisco's wooden shacks were constructed by Cousins. He had been retired for the last twenty years. Since the fire he lived in Oakland.

Cousins is survived by the widow, Mrs. Fannie Cousins, and by three daughters and two sons, who are: Mrs. G. B. Barnard, Mrs. W. P. Ferguson, Elizabeth Cousins, William Cousins and Albert N. Cousins.

The funeral will be held tomorrow at 11 o'clock from a local undertaking parlor. It will be conducted under the auspices of the California Society of Pioneers, of which Cousins was a member. The service will be read by H. Hobart, secretary of the organization. Interment will be in Mountain View cemetery.

CONFIDENCE WELL FOUNDED.  
The implicit confidence that many people have in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is founded on their experience in the use of that remedy and their knowledge of the many remarkable cures of colic, diarrhoea and dysentery that it has effected. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

REASONS.  
"I see you're still in mourning, though your husband has been dead three years."  
"Yes, in the first place I can never forget him, and then my fiancé likes me better in black."—Fleegende Blatter.

## GOETHALS MAY QUIT CANAL JOB IF CONGRESS TEMPORIZES

WASHINGTON, April 27.—If Congress does not immediately get busy and organize an adequate force for the operating of the Panama canal, and settle the vexed question of tolls, it probably will be faced with the resignation of Col. Goethals, the army engineer who has built the canal, and will be responsible for two or three years of delay in having the shipping of the world take advantage of this new international short cut between the east and the west.

This is a presentation in blunt terms of the more delicately worded statement made by John Barrett, directing general of the Pan-American Union, on the canal situation after his return from the isthmus yesterday. Col. Goethals has not yet tendered his resignation—has not even threatened to resign—but the impression left on Mr. Barrett after thorough discussion with him was that he would ask to be relieved if he were not provided with an adequate administrative force to operate the canal.

**Responsibility of Government.**  
He and the other engineers on the job pointed out that it was no amateur's work to operate such a canal as that at Panama. It is the biggest undertaking of the sort in the world, but the great Sault Ste. Marie canal and a few others are big enough to give the men destined to work at Panama some idea and object lessons in handling the problem.

Col. Goethals pointed out that if the United States did not start now and organize a trained force to operate the canal, it was laying itself liable to some big accident that might easily cost a million dollars directly in money and by delaying the work of the canal for six months or a year would involve the sacrifice of many additional millions in the loss of tolls and the delay to world commerce. This would be entirely aside from the fact that the United States would make itself the laughing stock of the world by spending \$500,000,000 on the canal and then not being able to operate it.

The question of tolls is causing a great deal of uneasiness among shipping men throughout the world, because they are not willing to either build or lease ships for traffic through the canal when they do not know how much the use of the canal is going to cost them.

**Rapid Progress Reported.**  
Aside from these two administrative questions, Mr. Barrett says the work on the construction of the canal appears to be making as rapid and satisfactory progress as could be desired.

With regard to the general result of his trip, Mr. Barrett said:  
"Speaking as one who is directly concerned from a commercial standpoint with the completion of the canal, I am compelled in frankness to

admit that I returned from the isthmus with serious misgivings as to the successful opening of the canal and the immediate advantages to be derived from it.

"I do not refer to the present actual work of construction and administration. That is wonderful and reflects unlimited credit on Col. Goethals, his fellow commissioners and their loyal staff. Without mincing words I refer to hesitation here in Washington to enact practical and suitable legislation for administering and operating successfully and advantageously the canal when it is completed."

**Delay Would Be Serious.**  
"If Congress should fail to provide at this session for the practical organization of a permanent trained administrative and operative force for the finished canal, it may, in the eventual results of such policy, find itself guilty of serious negligence. The alternative of such delay is untrained direction with the consequent possibility of serious accidents and mistakes which will alarm the shipping of the world and retard general use of the canal."

"If Congress wants to avoid all probability of a 'Titanic' physical and commercial disaster to the canal and hence to the prestige of the United States, it should immediately authorize Goethals to get ready for the completed canal. These are not merely my sentiments as a layman. They reflect, I believe, the real views of Col. Goethals and his staff, who are on the job and must bear the brunt of the responsibility. In fact, from what he plainly said to me and others, I would not be surprised to see Goethals ask to be relieved rather than remain to undertake the opening of the canal without a properly trained force."

**Would Entail Heavy Loss.**  
"If Congress fails to determine the tolls of the canal at this session, the great shipbuilding and operating companies and men, and the commercial interests of the United States, cannot and will not get ready to use the canal by the time it is officially opened. This means an inevitable large loss of commerce through the canal. Shipping interests will not construct or lease vessels until the question of tolls is settled. If Congress, moreover does not make some special provision for vessels flying the American flag, at least for Pacific-Atlantic coastwise traffic and travel, where there would be no practical infringement of international treaty rights, five-sixths of the vessels using the canal according to the best data available, will fly the flags of Europe and Asia instead of America."

"To sum up, the slogan of Congress and the people of the United States should and must be 'Get ready for the Panama canal.'"

## THE WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

(Special mail report to The Star from San Francisco.)

**LATEST NEWS BULLETIN.**  
(News Originating on the Day the Steamer Sailed.)

Four people were killed in a cyclone in Kansas. Much damage was done to the railroads.

A 101-year-old veteran of the Civil War, who lost two sons and four daughters in the Galveston flood, has lost everything else he possessed in the recent Mississippi floods. He has started to walk to Chicago to enter a charitable institution.

Dr. Clyde A. Duniway, president of the University of Montana, has been elected president of Wyoming University. Years ago he was a cowboy in Wyoming. For eleven years he was in the history department at Stanford.

The Grand Duke Georges, a relative of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, has just died in Paris.

Glady's Gouraud, daughter of the former Amy Crocker of California, has eloped with a penniless dentist of Paris, whom her mother once employed as a jester at some of her famous Bohemian parties.

The House has refused to cut down the mileage it allows members of Congress. The allowance for traveling expenses will remain as before.

It is now reported, not authoritatively as yet, that the Titanic was rushed into service before her com-

pletion, and it was impossible to close the watertight doors when the crash came because the apparatus was not in working order.

Prominent speakers are rushing for the East to stump California for La Follette. He has a number of big "spell-binders" on the jump.

The anthracite miners in the Eastern states have demanded a flat increase of 10 per cent in the wages.

It is now reported that the serious illness of Mrs. Russell Sage is nothing more than a newspaper report with no foundation in fact.

A startling system of assessments has been discovered in Washington, D. C., whereby most of the rich get off very easy while the burden of taxation is being borne by the poorer classes. Gifford Pinchot is one of the very much favored ones in the matter of low assessments.

Taft supporters are jubilant over his Massachusetts victory, and consider his nomination at the Chicago convention assured.

During a lengthy and unexciting speech in the senate, the vice president denounced Senator Pomeroy to preside in his place as he wished to attend "the funeral of his grandmother who had died that morning." The baseball game that afternoon was a

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